

BookletChartTM

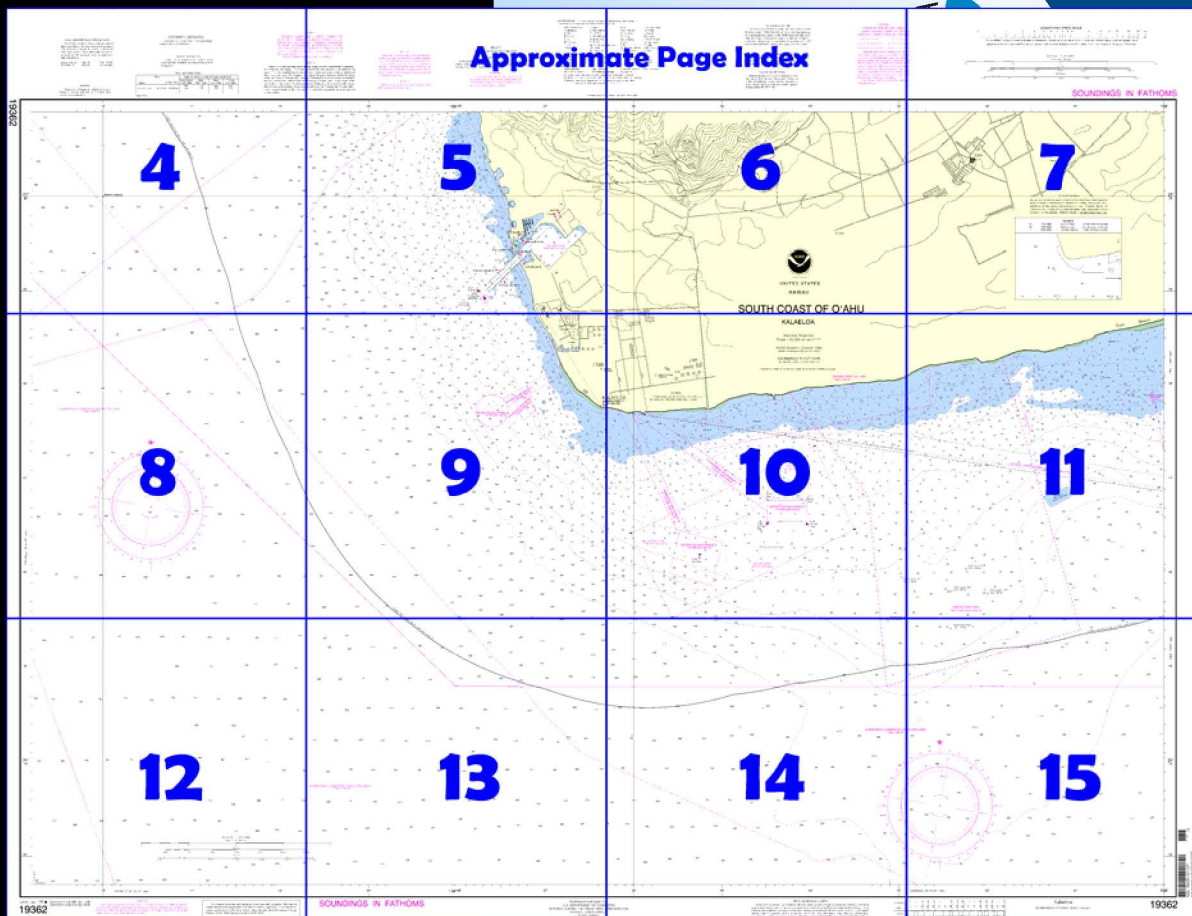
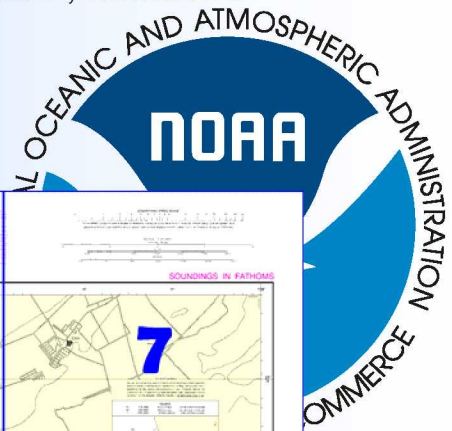
South Coast of Oahu – Kumuamau Point to Barbers Point

(NOAA Chart 19362)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ✓ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ✓ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)



What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

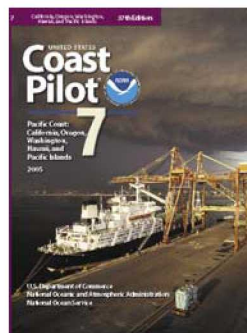
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 7, Chapter 14 excerpts]

(553) **Honolulu Harbor** is 5 miles NW of Diamond Head and midway along the S coast of O'ahu; the harbor is protected from all winds and is usually free of surge. **Honolulu** is the capital and the principal deepwater port of the State of Hawaii.

(554) **Honolulu Harbor Entrance Light** (21°17.7'N., 157°52.1'W.), 95 feet above the water, is shown from a white post on the SE point of the entrance channel. The flashing green light can be easily identified against the

background of Honolulu lights.

(559) A Federal project provides for a 45-foot Honolulu Entrance Channel from **Mamala Bay**, thence 40 feet in the main harbor basin. The project also provides for a 23-foot channel leading from seaward in Mamala Bay through Kalihi Channel on the W side of Sand Island to Kapalama Basin. The connecting channel between main harbor basin and

Kapalama Basin has a 40-foot project depth with 40 feet in the Kapalama Basin. (See Notice to Mariners and the latest editions of charts for controlling depths.) Chart 19362

(635) **Barbers Point Point**, 17 miles W of Diamond Head, is the SW extremity of O'ahu. The low land back of the rounding point extends 3 miles N to the foothills of the Waianae Mountains; the hill slopes are steep and partly brush covered but the bare soil that shows in places gives them a reddish appearance.

(636) **Barbers Point Light** (21°17.8'N., 158°06.4'W.), 85 feet above the water, is shown from a 71-foot white cylindrical concrete tower. A reef extends 0.6 mile off the light.

(637) Five miles NE of Barbers Point and 2 miles inland are the prominent chimneys of a sugar mill at **Ewa**. An industrial park is on the point. Tanks are about 0.8 mile N of the light and stacks are close N.

(638) In April 1996, Captain of the Port Honolulu amended federal **pilotage waters** in the vicinity of the offshore pipeline terminal off Barbers Point. The area was expanded to be identical to that designated in May 1995 for vessels engaged in foreign commerce and is defined by the following points:

(639) 21°17'47"N., 158°06'23"W.; thence to

(640) 21°14'49"N., 158°06'23"W.; thence to

(641) 21°14'49"N., 158°03'10"W.; thence to

(642) 21°15'26"N., 158°00'57"W.; thence to

(643) 21°18'18"N., 158°01'49"W.; thence along the shoreline to the point of beginning.

(644) All foreign trade vessels, U.S. vessels under registry, and U.S. vessels engaged in coastwise trade operating within this area must be under the direction and control of a first class pilot.

(645) Two naval **danger zones** and a **restricted area** have been established between Barbers Point and the entrance to Pearl Harbor.

(646) Two offshore oil tanker mooring terminals and their submarine pipelines are located within the **anchorage and non anchorage areas** that have been established off Barbers Point. All vessels, except for vessels with official business at the tanker terminals, should stay well S of these areas in order to avoid the unlit mooring buoys located there.

(647) There is a general W current along the coast between Honolulu and Barbers Point. Velocities up to 0.8 knot, setting W, have been measured off the point, and greater velocities have been reported.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Aug. 1/09
Corrected through LNM Jul. 21/09

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:20,000 at Lat 21°17'

World Geodetic System 1984
(North American Datum of 1983)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

NOTE B

Boundary limits of Submerged Submarine Operating Areas are shown by a solid magenta line. As submarines may be submerged in these areas, vessels should proceed with caution. During torpedo practice firing, all vessels are cautioned to keep well clear of Naval Target Vessels flying a large red flag at the highest masthead.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

NOTE C

Mariners are cautioned not to anchor within 600 yards of the sewer line.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 7 for important supplemental information.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Hawaii Kai, HI	KBA-99	162.40 MHz
Mt Kaala, HI	KBA-99	162.55 MHz

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas



Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Geographic positions referred to the Old Hawaiian Datum must be corrected an average of 11.378' southward and 9.877' eastward to agree with this chart.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, U.S. Coast Guard, and U.S. Navy.

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, [United States Coast Pilot](#).

NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
		Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
NAME (LAT/LONG)	feet	feet	feet	feet
Pearl Harbor (21°21'N/157°57'W)	2.0	1.5	0.2	

Dashes (---) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>. (Jun 2009)

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	N nun	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	OBSC obscured	Rot rotating
B black	Isd isophase	OC occulting	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Or orange	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Osc oscillating	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistie
	Mo morse code	R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	
JL Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.			
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.			
COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.			

Demarcation lines are shown thus: ---

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

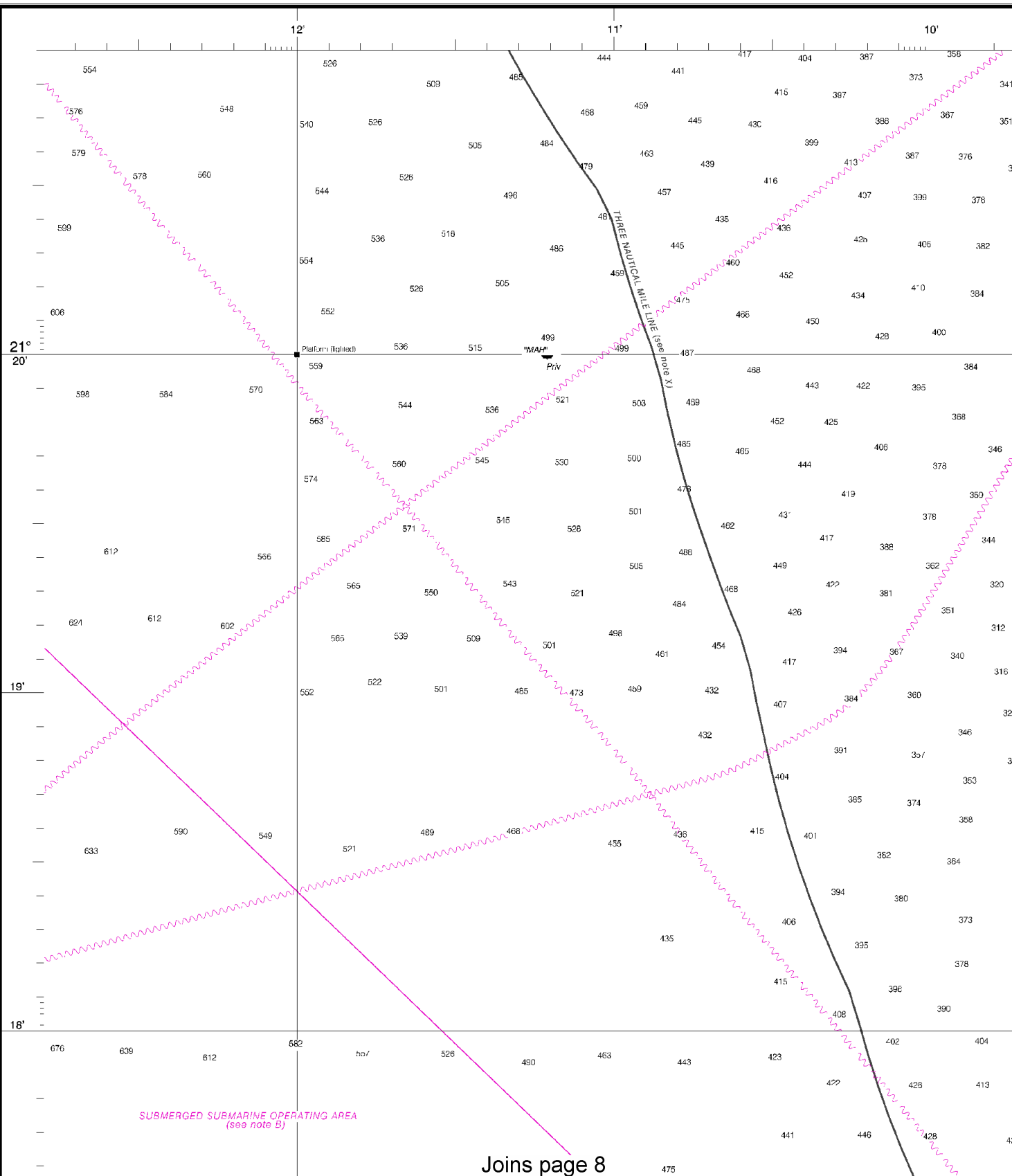
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CAUTION
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

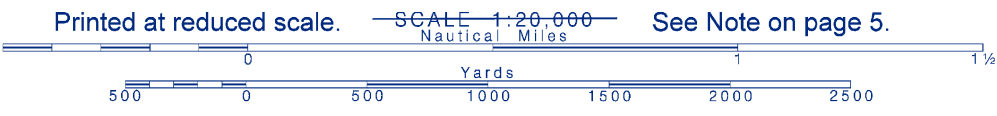
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water feet	Mean High Water feet	Mean Low Water feet
Pearl Harbor	(21°21'N/157°57'W)	2.0	1.5	0.2

Dashes (---) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov> (Jun 2009)

limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical miles of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, at most cases the inner limit of Federal jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical miles Exclusive Economic Zone we Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. S. to modification.



4



See Note on page 5.

cal mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast and the Three Nautical Mile line is somewhere between the 100 and 120 mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile limit of the Outer Continental Shelf. These maritime limits are subject to Presidential Proclamation.

the highest mass lead.

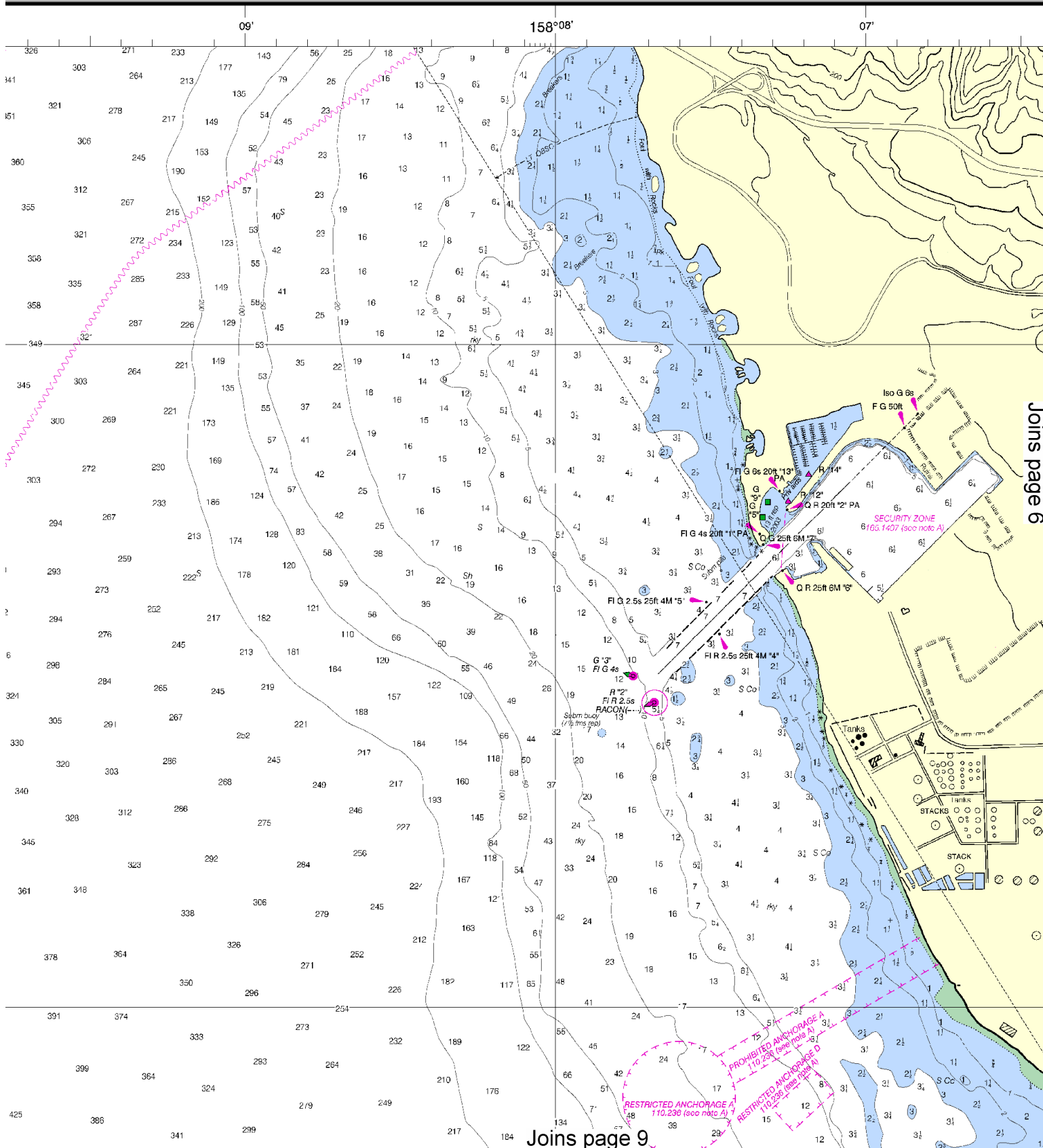
NOTE C

Mariners are cautioned not to anchor within 600 yards of the sewer line.

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly or floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

(1) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or aid
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover
COLREGS: International Regulations
Demarcation lines are

Formerly

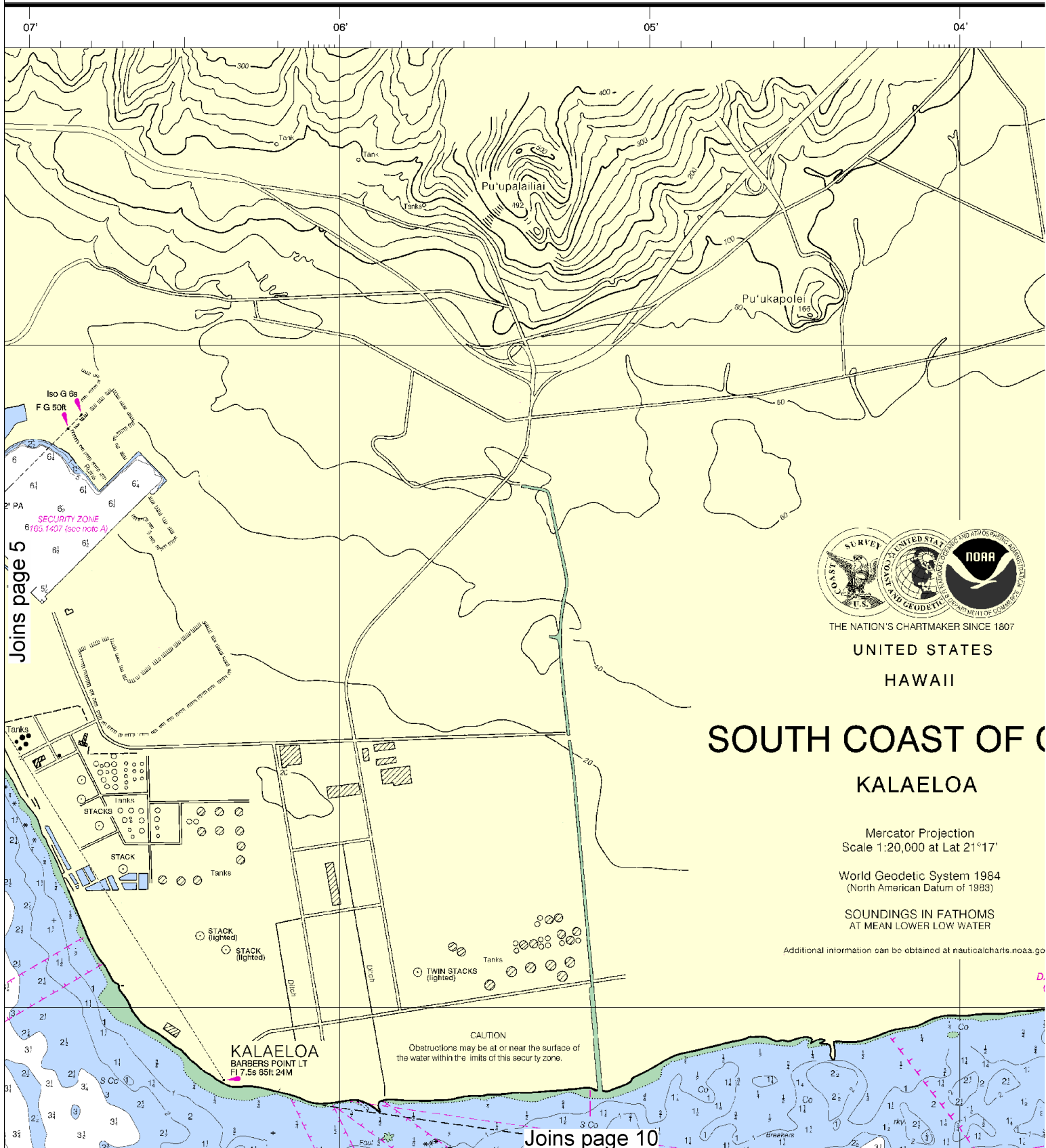


This BookletChart was reduced to 70% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:28571. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

(1) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or object swept clear is the depth indicated.
 (2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.
 COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
 Demarcation lines are shown thus: ---

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

Formerly C&GS 4133, 1st Ed., Apr. 1927 KAPP 2805



6



Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:20,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

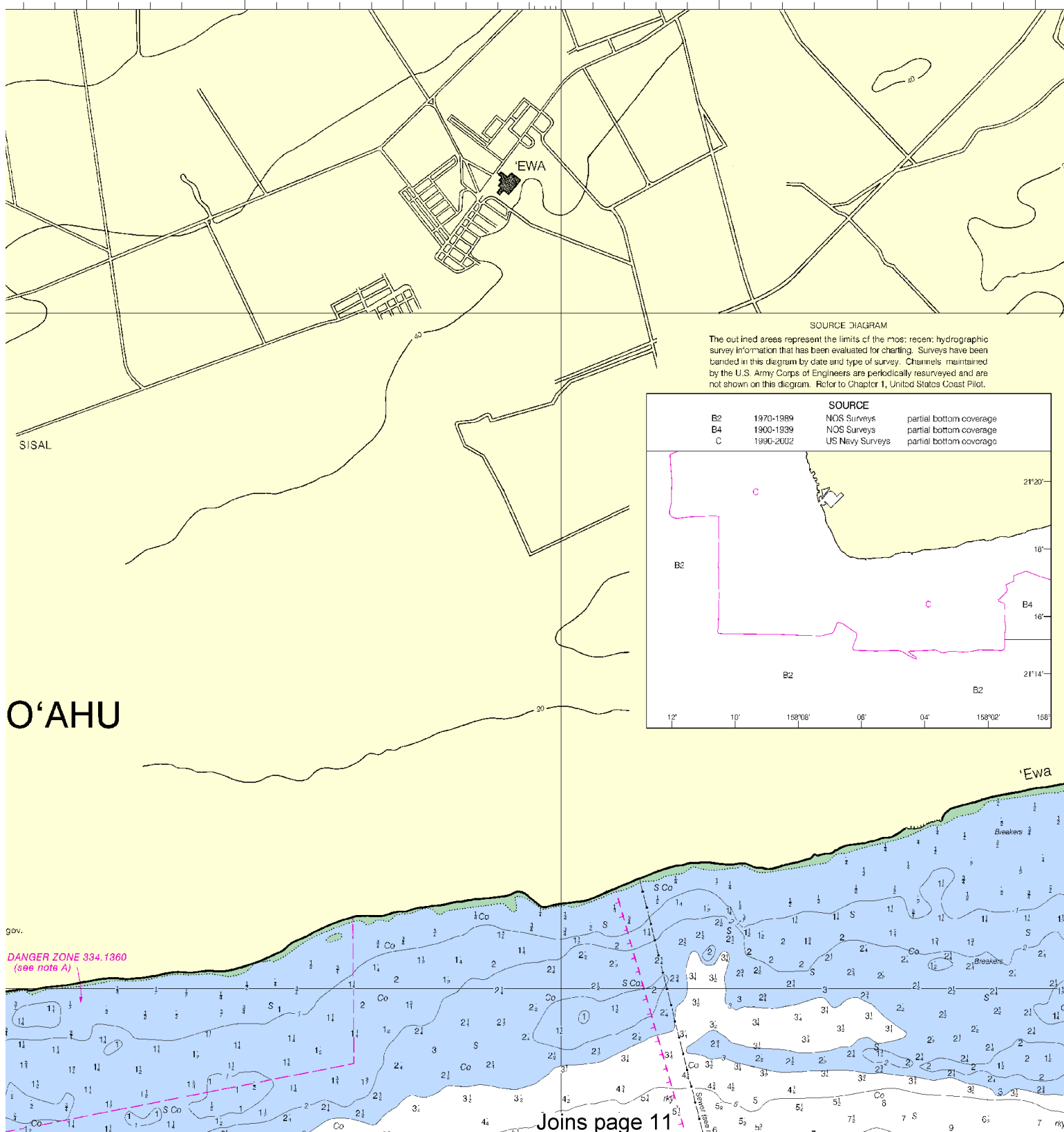


pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.
Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

500 0 500 1000 1500 2000

SOUNDINGS I

03' 02' 01'



O'AHU

gov.
DANGER ZONE 334.1360
(see note A)

Joins page 11

This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: n/a .

7

Joins page 4

SUBMERGED SUBMARINE OPERATING AREA
(see note B)

Joins page 12

8



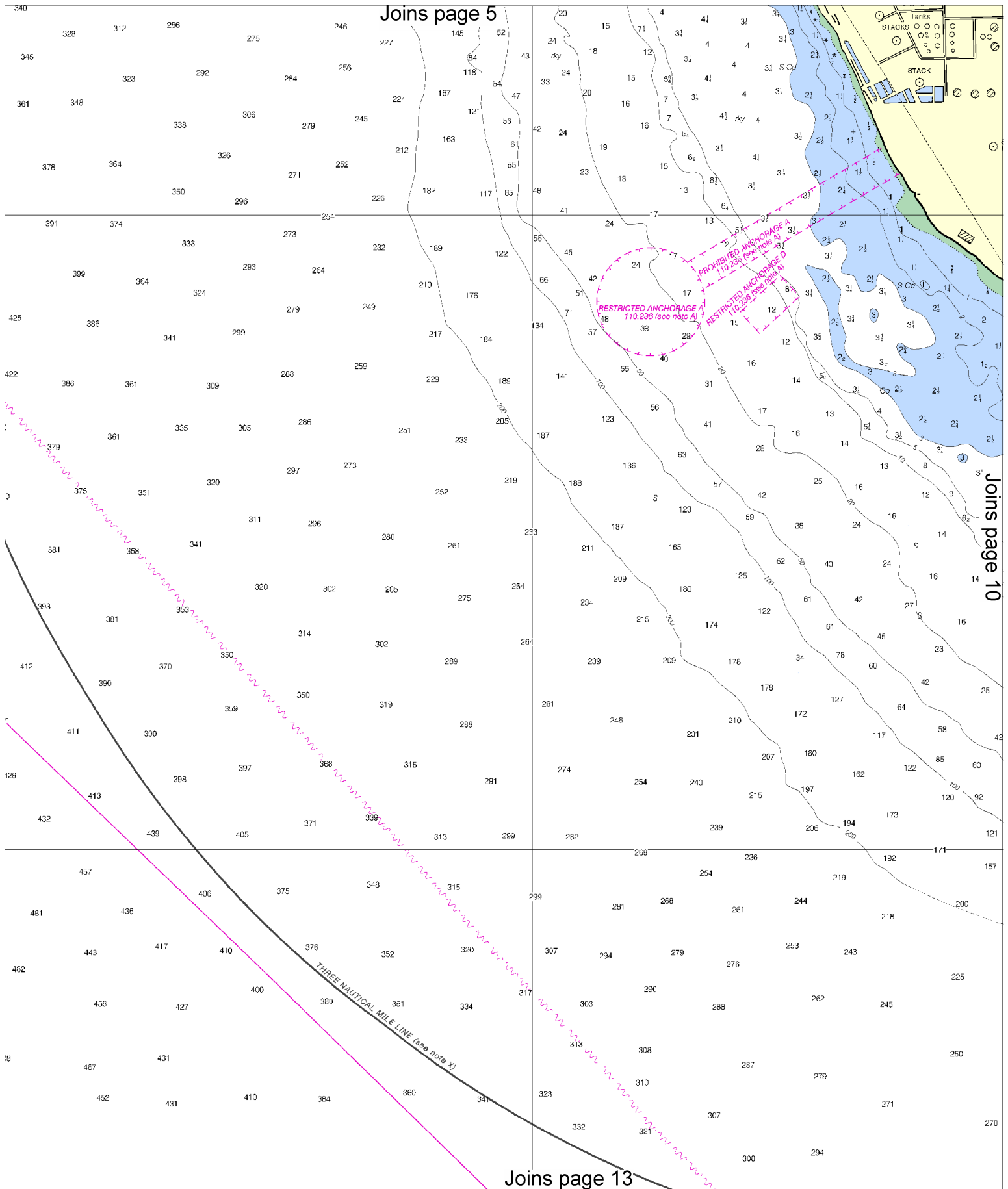
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SCALE 1:20,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



Joins page 5



Joins page 6

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:20,000 at Lat 21°17'

World Geodetic System 1984
(North American Datum of 1983)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov

KALAELOA
BARBERS POINT LT
17.5s 85.124M

CAUTION
Obstructions may be at or near the surface of
the water within the limits of this security zone.

Joins page 9

Joins page 14

10

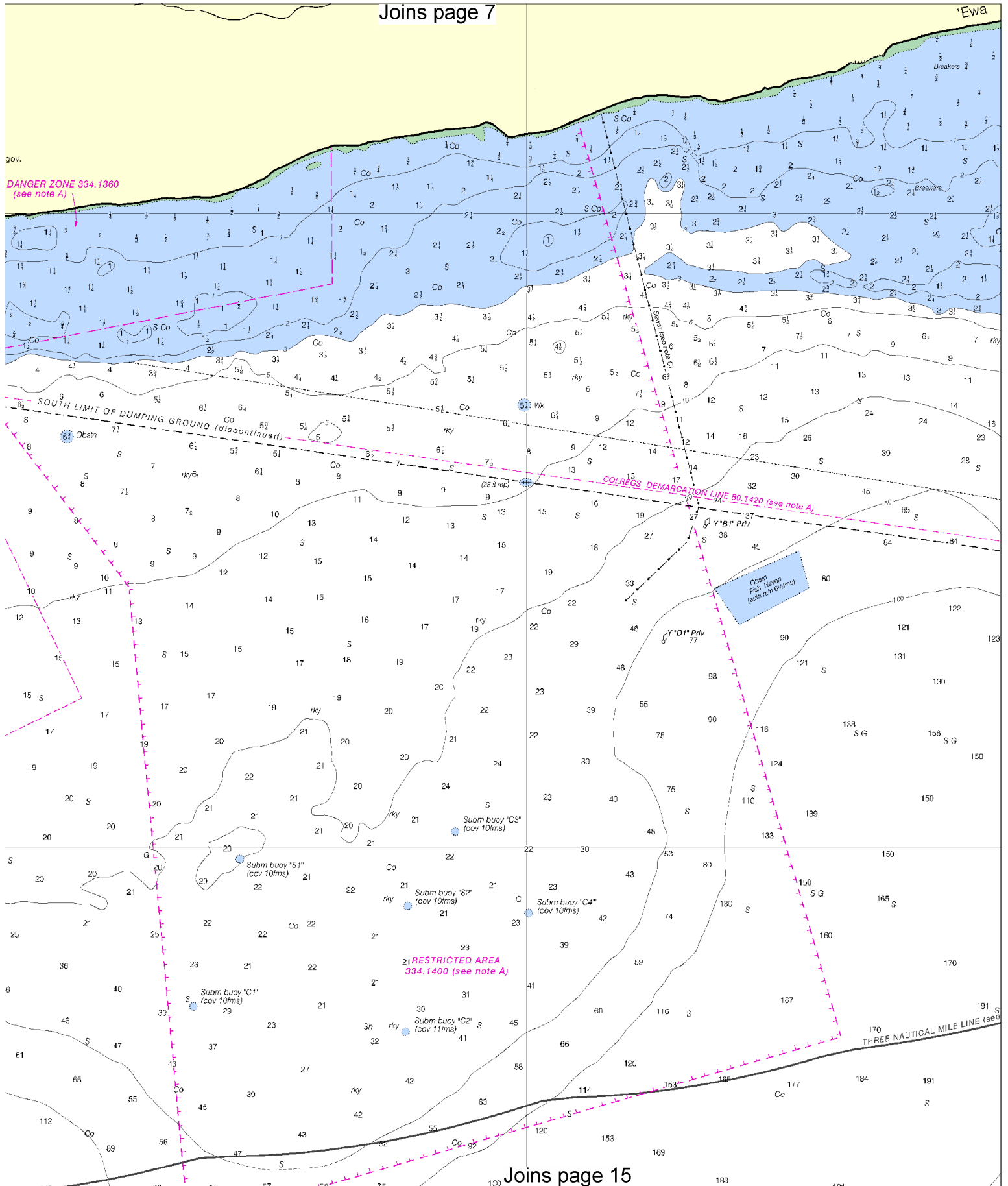


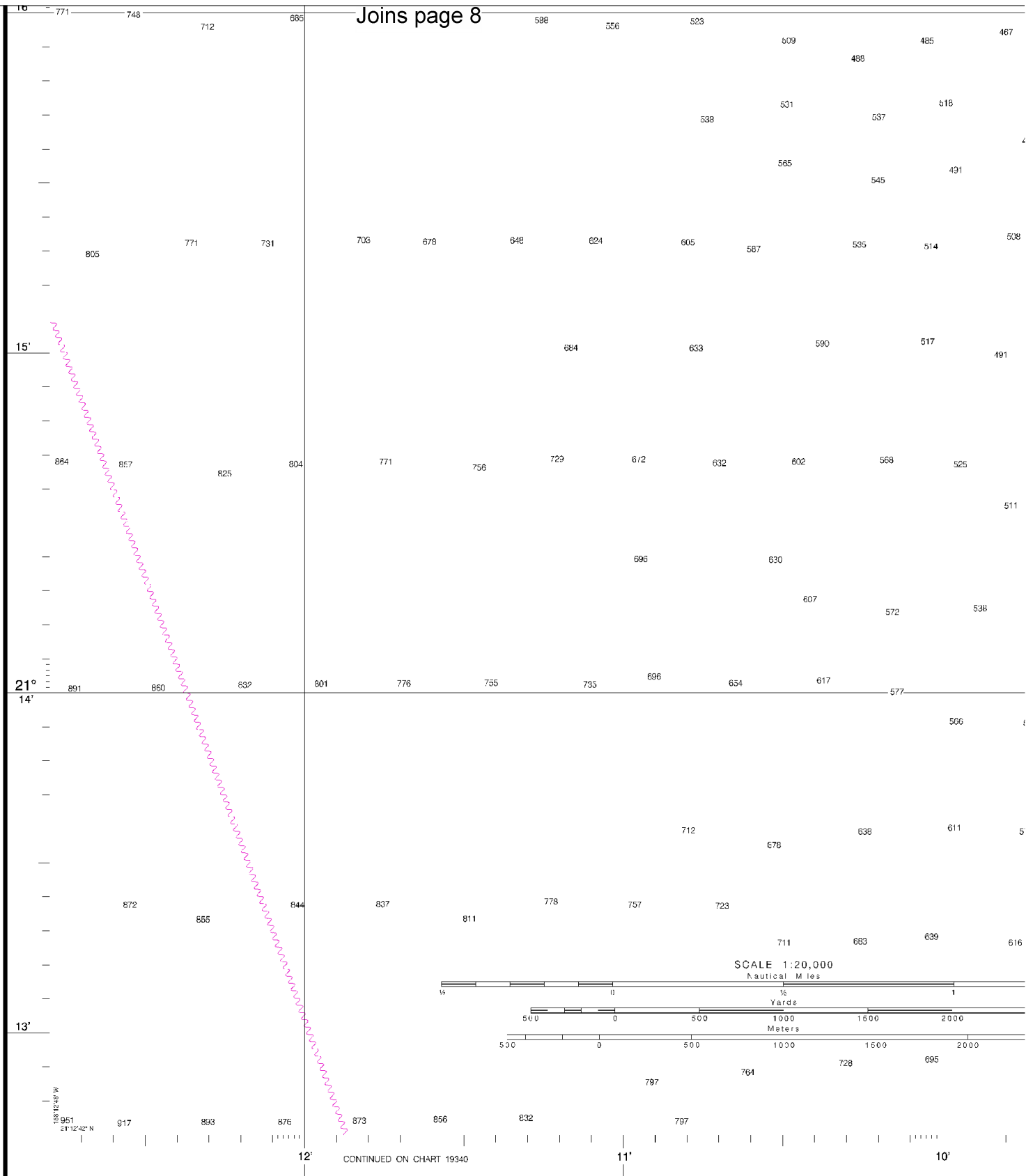
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SCALE 1:20,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.







14th Ed., Aug. / 09 ■ Corrected through NM Aug. 1/09
Corrected through LNM Jul. 21/09

19362

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12

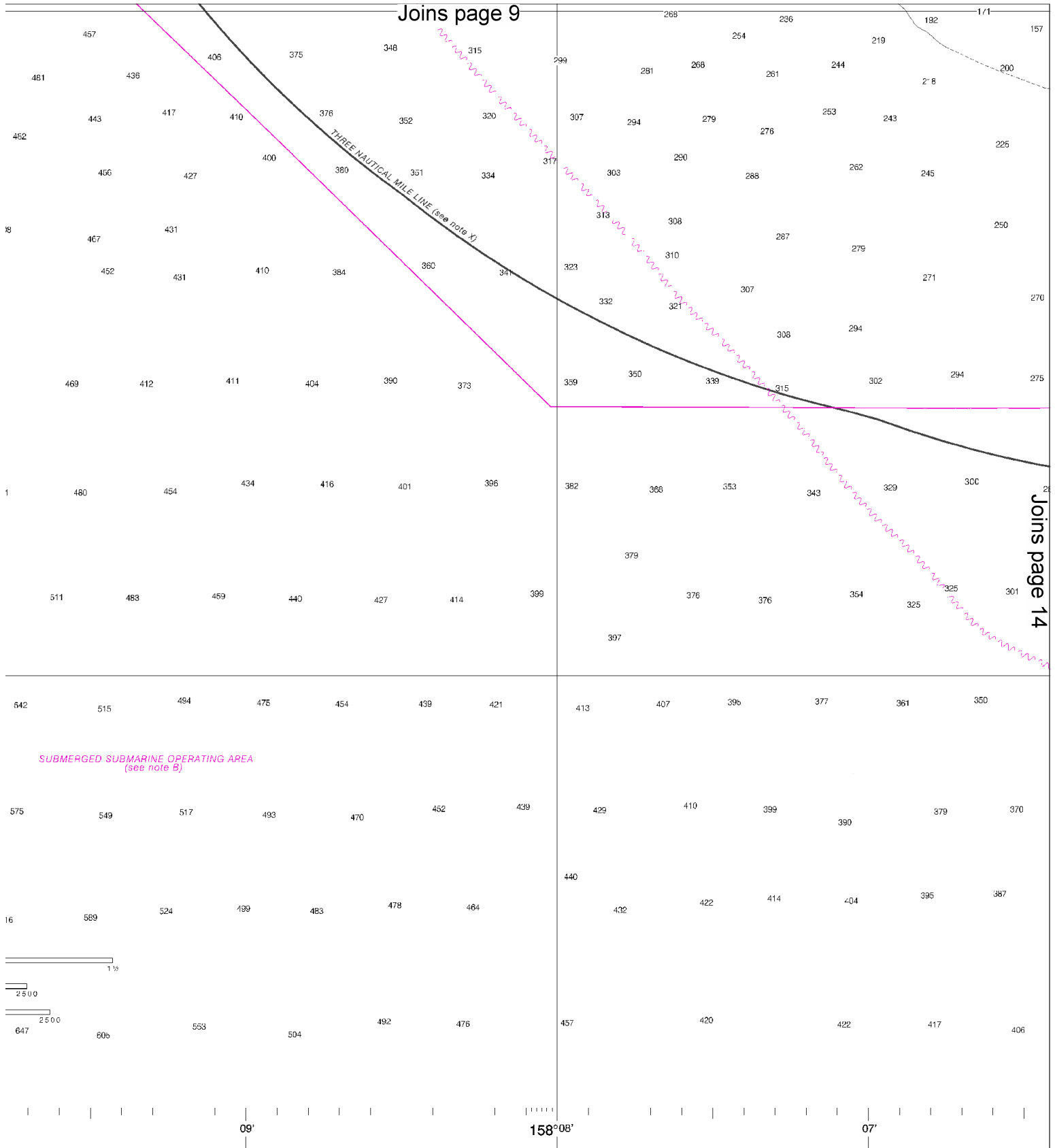


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:20,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



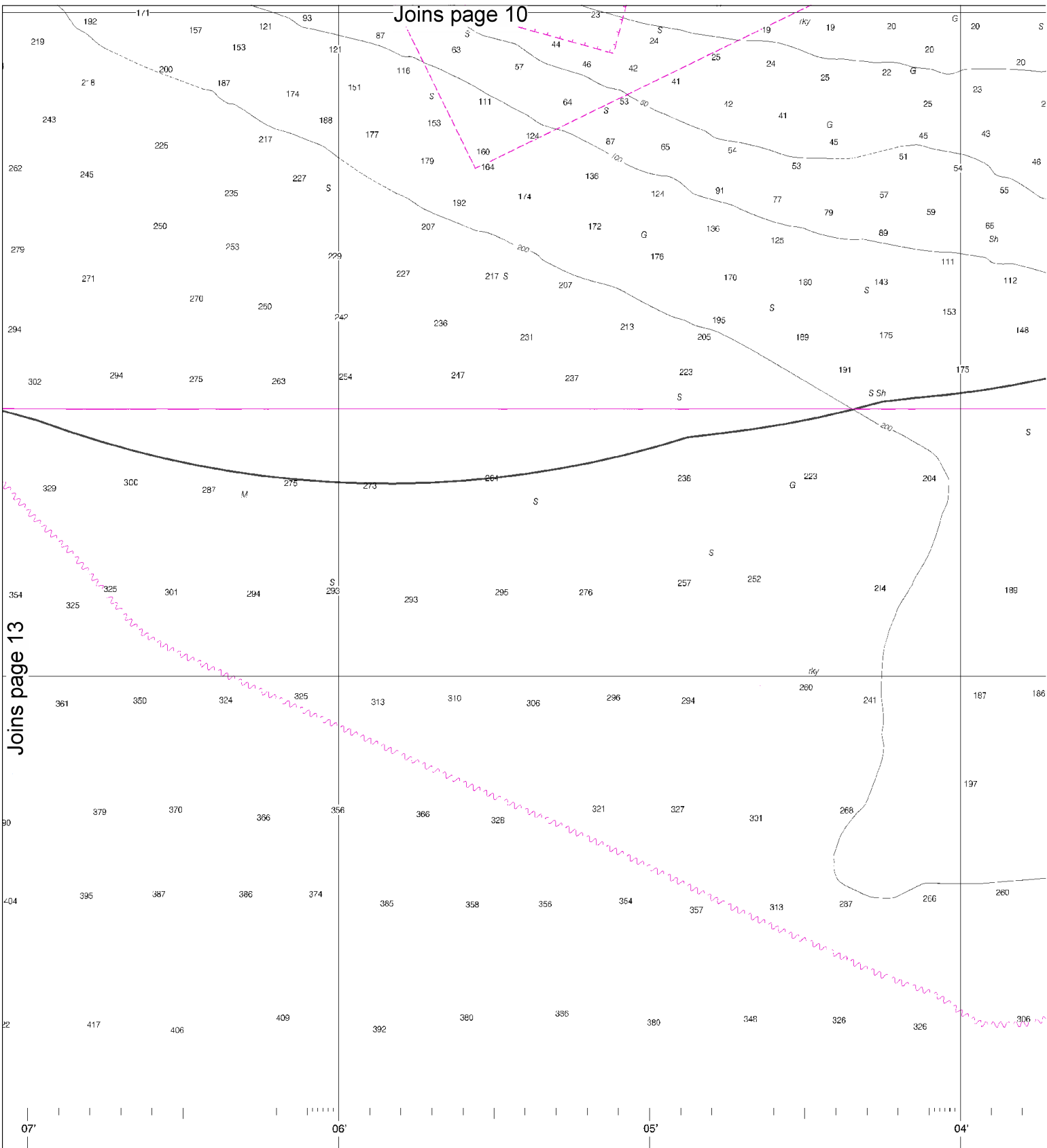


SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

Published at Washington
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEANIC SURVEY

Joins page 10

Joins page 13



Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

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14

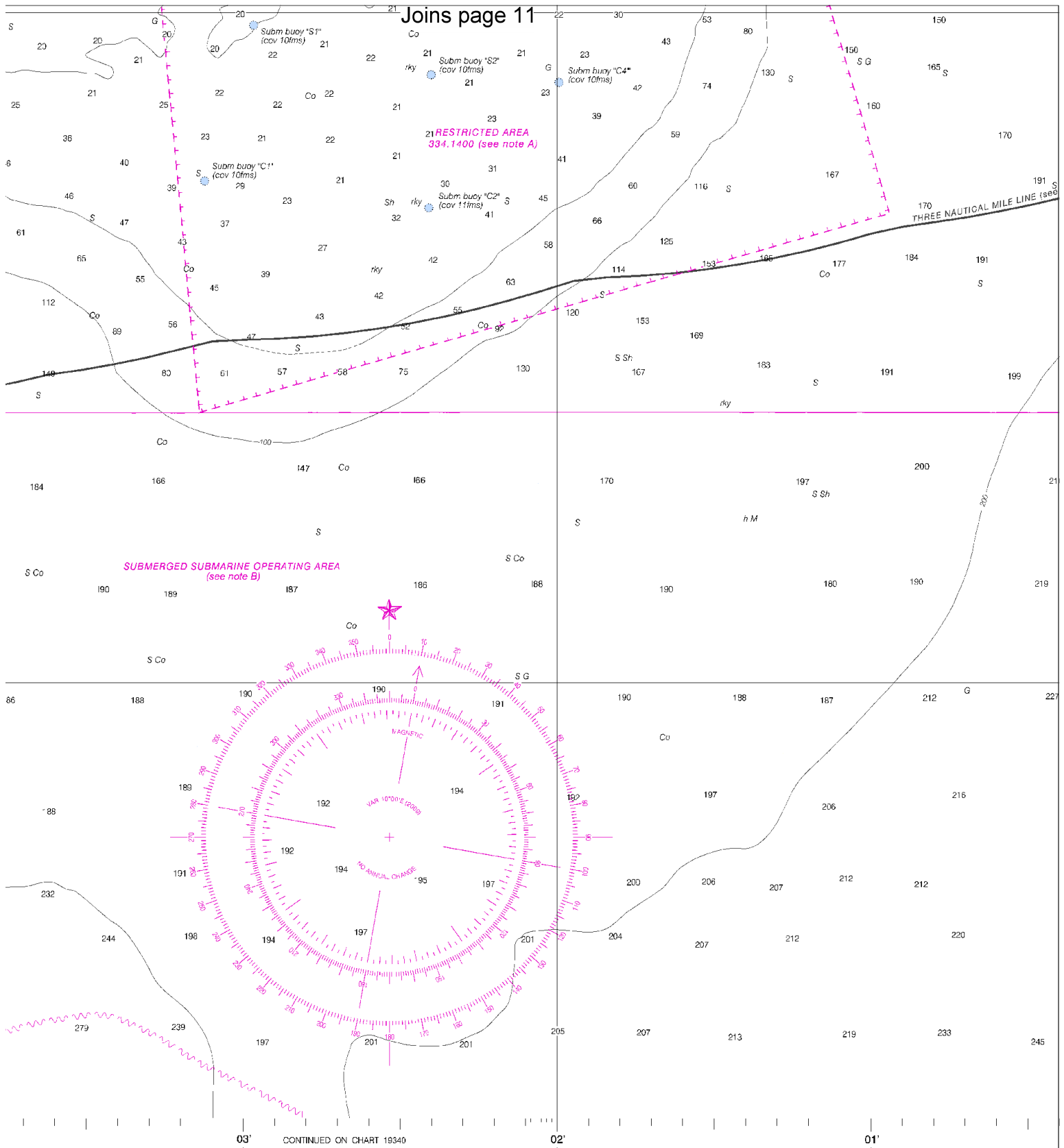


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:20,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





by NOAA for Notices to Mariners
t-on-Demand technology. New
AA charts. Ask your chart agent
83, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>,
http://OceanGraphics.com, or

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Kalaeloa
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:20,000

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Search & Rescue – 510-437-3700

Coast Guard Search & Rescue – 808-541-2500

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC[®]) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC[™]) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts[™] – BookletCharts[™] are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts[™] – PocketCharts[™] are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot[®] – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.